

## POETRY.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN.

### THE CHEROKEE'S FAREWELL.

Farewell, farewell to the place of our birth,  
The pale face commands us and we must obey,  
No rest to the red man while living on earth;  
Our lands, they are wanted, and we must away.

Farewell, farewell to the home of our youth,  
To the woods and the vales, where in childhood we  
roved;  
Did the white man regard either justice, or truth,  
We should not from hence, far away be removed.

Farewell, farewell to the graves of our sires,  
To the green turf, long hallow'd, in seasons gone-by;  
We had hop'd to have liv'd by our own council fires;  
We had hop'd in the graves of our fathers to lie.

Farewell to our hopes—they forever have flown,  
For the haughty pale faces now covet our lands;  
Faith kept with the Indian, to them is unknown,  
And oppression is all we receive from their hands.

Ye who call yourselves Christians, come now and  
possess  
What of right should belong to the robb'd Cherokee;  
The poor weary red man will soon be at rest,  
And your hearts will rejoice when his downfall you  
see.

Beyond Mississippi's dark waters we go,  
But the arm of your power, still our steps will pursue,  
No rest will the son of the forest e'er know,  
Till like night's dizzy visions, he passes from view.

Regrets are now useless—complaint is in vain,  
Our remembrance despid, on the table is laid;  
We must yield, to the white man, our much-lov'd  
domain,

For, by baseness unequal'd our rights are betray'd.

But, though ye despise us, ye foes to our race,  
Think not to escape the just vengeance of Heaven;  
In the book of remembrance, our wrongs have a place,  
And full retribution to you will be given.

Heard you that sad lament,  
Ye rulers of our land?  
Then, let your hearts relent,  
For judgment is at hand.

The injured red man's cry  
Will not in vain ascend;  
The God who rules on high,  
A ready ear will lend.

Repent ye of your wrong,  
Before it be too late;  
Repent, or you, ere long,  
Will share the Indian's fate.

E. C. S.

Waterford, April 1838.

### THE WORSHIP OF NATURE.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

"It hath been as it were a thing especially rendered unto me and made plain and legible to my understanding, that great worship is going on among the things of God."—Garth.

The Ocean looketh up to Heaven,  
As 'twere a blessed thing—  
The homage of its waves is given  
In ceaseless worshipping.  
They kneel upon the sloping sand,  
As bends the human knee—  
A beautiful and tireless band,  
The priesthood of the sea!  
They pour the glittering treasures out  
Which in the deep have birth,  
And chant their awful hymns about  
The watching hills of Earth.

The green Earth sends its incense up  
From every mountain shrine,  
From every flower and dewy cup  
That greeteth the sunshine.  
The mists are lifted from the rills,  
Like the white wing of prayer,  
They lean upon the ancient hills  
As doing worship there.  
The forest tops are lowly cast  
O'er breezy hill and glen,  
As if a prayerful spirit passed  
On nature as on men.

The clouds weep o'er the fallen world,  
Even as repentant love,  
Ere to the blessed breeze unfurled  
They fade in light above.  
The sky is as a temple's arch,  
The blue and wavy air  
Is glorious with the spirit march  
Of messengers of prayer,  
The gentle moon—the kindling sun—  
The many stars are given,  
As shrines to burn earth's incense on—  
The altar fire of Heaven!

## AGRICULTURAL.

### PLOUGHING AND PLOUGHS.

Strange as the assertion may seem, it is nevertheless true, the farmers generally plough too much. The poorer sub-soil, which is turned up by the first ploughing, instead of being kept up on the surface, till it becomes enriched by culture and exposure to the air, is by cross ploughing immediately turned back again into its cold and lifeless bed; and the light vegetable mould instead of being kept beneath, for the benefit of the crop, is, by the same process of cross ploughing, brought again to the surface, and blown away by winds, or washed away by rains.

The manner of ploughing, and kind of plough, which is used by most farmers, have also a tendency to diminish the natural or acquired fertility of the soil. With ploughs little differing in construction from common wedges, the ground is not turned over, but crowded into ridges, or the furrows lapped upon each other in such a manner as to expose much of its best properties to waste. The writer has ascertained from actual experiment, that an acre of land yielding not more than a ton of hay to the acre, at the usual season of ploughing greensward, say the tenth of May, contains more than twelve tons of vegetable matter, consisting of the roots and tops of grass, and other vegetable remains upon the surface. Such a method of ploughing then as will

be best calculated to secure for the benefit of the crop, this mass of enriching substance, the farmer should not hesitate to adopt. By completely inverting the sward, and laying it as flat and smooth as the nature of the ground will admit, and then cultivating the crop without disturbing the soil, with the application of a light dressing of compost, land may not only be kept in heart, but wonderfully improved. With one ploughing in this way, and spreading on one top dressing of compost manure, of about twenty cart loads to the acre, and mixing it finely with poor earth at the surface, I then raised two crops of grain or roots and laid the land to grass. In the ordinary way of cultivation, four ploughings, as many times harrowing, and two dressings of manure, are considered necessary. I have then saved three ploughings and as many harrowings, one dressing of manure, and at the same time have deepened, and permanently improved the soil, and more than doubled my crop. Ten years ago I was upon the point of abandoning some of my old fields in despair. They had been cultivated in the usual mode of ploughing, cross ploughing, and cropping, alternately under the plough and in grass, and had become so impoverished that the products were insufficient to cover the expense of cultivation. The same piece of land which gave me one ton of hay, will now, at the same distance of time, after laying to grass, give me three.

In the cultivation of land which has been a year or more under the plough, nearly the same course is to be pursued, especially when it is intended to sow wheat or rye; plough your land so as to turn under the rich mould, bring to the surface a portion of the fresh earth that has never before been disturbed by the plough, and mix this well (if the preceding crops have not been well manured) with a light dressing of well-rotted compost, and from twenty to fifty bushels of slacked lime to the acre, and I am confident you will never require a Legislative bounty, as an inducement to cultivate wheat.

The prevailing difficulty with all ploughs, with few exceptions, is, that the force necessary in the draught, is not applied directly to the centre of resistance. Writers on the subject as well as practical farmers, have erred in their notion, that the beam should be placed directly over the land side of the plough, and that the cut of the coulter, or the position of the standard, should be square, or at a right angle with the cut of the share, thinking that if the share and coulter make an acute angle on the land side, the plough will incline to fall to the right. This would be the tendency, unless the other parts of the plough are so constructed as to resist and overcome this inclination. By so placing the coulter as to form an acute angle with the plane of the share, on the land side, the beam is brought more directly over the centre of the plough, as is the case with Prouty & Mearns' improved plough, and thereby the power necessary to move it, is applied more directly to the centre of resistance, and the force required to move it, and overcome this resistance, is of course less than when applied more distantly to the centre of resistance, this resistance, is of course less than when applied at one side. A greater ease of draught is not the only advantage resulting from this improvement. Another and perhaps greater benefit is its perfect adaption to the end designed, by leaving the ground in the best possible condition. The acute angle, which is made in the land side of the furrow slice, by the peculiar construction of this plough, enables the ploughman to lay the furrows together, like feather-angled boards. This in greensward, is very desirable, as the grass is thereby prevented from springing up between the furrows, which much more effectually, than when the furrows are out at right angles. The grass is completely shut in, and will not rise to injure the crop or increase the labor of cultivation. Not only in greensward, but in old ground, the superior manner in which the work is done by this plough is very perceptible. There is no tendency to crowd the ground into ridges; the soil is taken up, as it were, and turned over, and left loose, and in the best state to derive vegetable aliment from the air, and to enable the roots of plants to penetrate, and stride down in search of food.

Another advantage attending the peculiar construction of Messrs. Prouty & Mearns' plough is its durability. When the resistance is all upon one side of the beam, there must be a constant tendency of the plough to the left or land side; the friction is thereby increased in this part, and the wear, of course is greater; but when the beam is placed more over the centre of the plough, and the resistance, which it has to encounter, is upon both sides of the beam, its movement is more regular, and the friction equal in all parts. These are some of the peculiar properties of this plough, which gives it a decided preference to any other in use. On conferring with some of my neighbours, relative to the work of Prouty & Mearns' plough it is believed, that in ploughing a field of ten acres, the amount of labor, added to the amount gained in consequence of the improved tillage when compared with the work of any other plough, is fully equal to the price paid for it.—*Boston Courier.*

### Newbury Bills Redeemed.

THE Subscriber has a prime Stock of GOODS, comprising all the variety of

ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND W. I.

GOODS.

PAINTS, OILS AND DYE-STUFFS, and 100 bushels SALT, which he will sell at very reduced prices, and will take in exchange Newbury Bank Bills at par. He will also receive them on demand.

HIRAM TRACY.

Wells River, April 9, 1838.

SETT OF SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE, FOR SALE BY SHEDD & JEWETT.

A GOOD EFFATH. On the decease of a certain great man, not much beloved, the following was found, inscribed in chalk, upon the panels of his coach house door: "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord. N. B. The Lord oweth this man nothing."

### MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS.

—A CONTRAST.—All nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof of the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 546 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all-infallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

GENERAL REMARKS RELATIVE TO MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day have utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared to several of our most distinguished philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the Life Pills, within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and solely vegetable, and containing neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several of our most distinguished philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the beautiful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from the clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Intemper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines, with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhoea and Cholera, by removing the sharp acid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the muscular membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The LIFE PILLS have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also, Worms, from its lodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers and Invererate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scorbatic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the Clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles, as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted, with this complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The Proprietor of the Vegetable Life Pills does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require; those more

robust, or of very costive habits, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 Pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very full; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by persevering will soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 12 hours, and never give pain, unless the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances.—It is, however, recommended, that those in latter periods of pregnancy should take but one at a time, and then continue to keep the bowels open; and even two may be taken when the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water, may be given to an infant in the following doses—a tea spoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHENIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phoenix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phoenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determining action of BLOOD TO THE HEAD; never failing in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most inveterate Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phoenix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHENIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 546 Broadway, New-York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or \$1 per box; and the Bitters for \$1 of \$2 per bottle. Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from the use of mercury, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phoenix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the rushing of blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douloureux, &c. All persons who are predisposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c., should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

For sale by L. JEWETT, St. Johnsbury.

### Highly Important to Farmers. NEWLY INVENTED AND HIGHLY IMPROVED PLOUGHS.

THE subscribers give notice that they have commenced manufacturing and will keep constantly on hand at their shop in Barret, the CAST IRON PLOUGHS invented and improved by John Moore 2d, and Joseph Mason. The business will be carried on under the firm of Moore, Mason, Gilman & Co. The proprietors have furnished themselves with the best of materials and are determined that their ploughs shall be equal in style and quality to any made in the country. These ploughs the subscribers believe to be in several important respects decidedly superior to any others now in use. They are so constructed as to turn the furrow smoother and even without breaking, and will require much less team than the ploughs in common use. The share is so attached that it can be easily removed and another put on, by turning one screw. There is also a shoe on the land side of the plough which when worn can easily be replaced by a new one, which will serve to make the ploughs much more durable. The proprietors not wishing to pay for long advertisements will only add a few recommendations from persons who have witnessed the operation of these ploughs. Said ploughs were first presented to the public at the Caledonia County Fair held at St. Johnsbury on the 12th day of October 1837, when, after a fair trial with several other ploughs which were presented, the Committee awarded to John Moore 2d of Barret, the premium for the best plough. Said premium was awarded by Henry Stevens, President, Leonard Harrington, William Shearer and Timothy O. Fuller, Committee on ploughs.

In answer to a letter written to Lucius Kimball, Esq. of St. Johnsbury, he writes as follows:—"Agreeing to your request I cheerfully give my opinion of the breaking up plough made and invented by Moore and Mason of Barret. It is decidedly the best I have ever used for breaking up on an upland farm; it requires less team and does the work much better. It has exceeded my expectations, and I do not hesitate to recommend it to the farming public."

Respectfully yours &c.

LUCIUS KIMBALL.

We, the subscribers, hereby certify that we have used the plough invented and improved by John Moore 2d and Joseph Mason of Barret, and we do not hesitate in saying that we consider them superior to any other ploughs with which we are acquainted. They require less team and do the work much better than the ploughs now in common use. ELIJAH McLERAN, WM. STUART, J. F. SKINNER, ROBERT STEVENSON, WM. STEVENSON, JACOB BOVEE.

There are three sizes of the above mentioned ploughs, and we respectfully invite the farmers to call and examine for themselves.

MOORE, MASON, GILMAN & CO. Barret, March 14, 1838.

The above mentioned ploughs will be kept constantly on hand at the Store of Kittredge, Merrill & Skinner, Stevens Village, Barret, where they will be sold at factory prices.

Barret, March 14, 1838.

### STATE OF VERMONT.

ORLEANS DISTRICT, ss. IN Probate Court holden at Irasburgh, in and for said District, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1838, ALPHA ALLEN administrator on the estate of CHARLES JENKINS, late of Hudson in the County of Columbia, and State of New York, deceased, applied for license to sell the real estate within this State for payment of debts due from said deceased; and the same appearing necessary: It is ordered, that said application be heard at the Probate Office, in Irasburgh, in said District, on the first Wednesday of May next, and that the heirs and creditors of said deceased be notified hereof by publication of this order in the Caledonian, printed at St. Johnsbury, three weeks successively, as soon as may be, that they may appear, if they see cause, at said time and place, and give bonds for the payment of said debts, agreeably to the provisions of the statute in such case made. By the Court, 37—3w GEORGE NYE, Register.

### STATE OF VERMONT.

ORLEANS DISTRICT, ss. IN Probate Court holden at Irasburgh, in and for said District, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1838, ELLIS COBB administrator on the estate of SAMUEL WELLS, late of Barton, in said District, deceased, applied for license to sell all the real estate of said deceased, for payment of debts amounting to Three Hundred Dollars due from said deceased; and the same appearing necessary: It is ordered, that said application be heard at the Probate Office, in Irasburgh, in said District, on the first Wednesday of May next, and that the heirs and all concerned of said deceased be notified hereof by publication of this order in the Caledonian, printed at St. Johnsbury three weeks successively, as soon as may be, that they may appear, if they see cause, at said time and place, and give bonds for the payment of said debts, agreeably to the provisions of the statute in such case made. By the Court, 37—3w GEORGE NYE, Register.

DR. WM. EVANS' MEDICAL PREPARATIONS. As the enjoyment of health depends on preserving the complicated functions of the stomach, liver, intestines, and lungs, in a healthy and vigorous state, through the operations of which the body receives its growth, its nutrition and its support. It can no longer be astonishing that when these viscera are deranged and cannot perform their proper functions, the whole system should suffer and become disordered. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach, has its red color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the antimonial mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by fright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action; and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with head ache, bile, mental and physical debility, and a funeral return of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance; by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in flaccid prostrate weakness, and an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines by producing the same effects, will put this organ almost out of use for digesting, and thus the solid food, and thus impoverish the blood, and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this? Again, with regard to the lungs, it is well known, that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet or by a current of air, will inflame the bronchia, all down through the branching air tubes of the lungs and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadful insidious disease, consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which through timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? So the liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have withered away or paralyzed it with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and sallow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No: these vital organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and masters, and it is merely their work and their passive agent.

Knowing this to be a sound and demonstrated fact in science and experience, Dr. W. Evans' system of practice is in faithful accordance with it. He aims to keep the stomach, the lungs and the liver in vigorous and regular action, as the three great fountains of health and life. For this purpose he describes his beautifully efficacious *Apertient Pills* (acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them to be equal to any in the world) in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels, and his celebrated *Camomile or Tonic Pills*, in cases of nervous irritability, stomachic weakness, or general debility. A vast majority of human diseases having their origin in the general sympathy of the principal viscera with the nervous system; he thus seeks diseases in the most subtle fibres of its roots, instead of vainly hoping to extricate it by plucking off its leaves and more distant branches. His *Apertient Pills* will do all that any purgative medicine can do, that is, thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels; and his *Camomile or Tonic Pills*, containing as they also do the most delightful anodyne known in medicine, will do, have done, and are continually doing more to strengthen, restore and sustain the human constitution than any other medicine that has yet been discovered. Of this he has innumerable proofs, and this no man can deny without falsehood.

Dr. Wm. Evans' medical preparations are for all stomach and nervous diseases. In indigestion, dyspepsia, bilious affections or liver complaints, heartburn or acidity in the stomach, tightness at the chest, loss of appetite, pain in the side or flatulency, hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitations of the heart, nervous weakness, flur albus, seminal weakness, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulent or hysterical faints, ings, hysterics, head-ache, hiccup, sea sickness, night mare, gout, Rheumatism, asthma, tic douloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness, or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushings of heat and chilliness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms, will in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of Evans' Camomile Pills.

Ladies during the time of pregnancy, are often troubled with sickness, vomiting, heartburn, head ache, tooth ache, hysterics and other troublesome symptoms effectually removed by these preparations. Sold at the Bookstore of E. P. WALTON & SON, Montpelier, Vt. 2—ly

### Books.

THE subscribers have for sale a general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS: among which are the following—Adams', Smith's, Bucher's, Welch's and Parley's Arithmetic; Olney's, Parley's, Woodbridge's and Willard's large Geography; Mrs Lincoln's Botany; Playfair's Euclid; Worcester's History; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of Geography; Blake's Astronomy; Grund's Geometry; Political Class Book; Smith's Grammar; National Reader; Classical do; Porter's Rhetorical do; Young Ladies Class Book; Classical Speaker; Blair's Rhetoric; History U. S.; do in French; French Reader; French Grammar; Le Brun's Telegraphy; History of Louis XV. in French; do Charles XII; Cicero's Orations, &c. &c. Also,

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS: among which are the following—Mothers Book; The Mother at Home; Child at Home; Mother's Friend; Letters to the Young; Six months in a Convent; Mammoth—A Prize Essay; Church members Guide; Hawes' Lectures to Young Men; Memoirs of Mrs. Judson; do of Brannard Taylor; Buck's Dictionary; Malcom's Bible do; History of Martyrs; Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature; Bakewell's Introduction to Geology, with Professor Silliman's Appendix; Large and Small Bibles; Watt's and Select Hymns; Toy Books, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

SHEDD & JEWETT.

St. Johnsbury Plain, Sept. 25, 1837. 8—ly

### Barks, &c.

GROUND Prickly Ash, Bayberry, Sassafras, and Elm Bark, for sale. Also, a general assortment of medicine. L. JEWETT.

St. Johnsbury Plain 15—3w